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VOLUTELLA

The name *Volutella* Tode seems inapplicable because of an older *Volutella* Forsk¹ (1775). The alternative *Thysanopyxis* Ces. would appear to deserve to replace the other name.

STEINERA

The *Steinera* Zahlbruckner is a homonym to *Steinera* Klotsch² and may be changed to *Molybdoplaca* the specific name of one of the species.

Molybdoplaca Nom. Nov.

Steinera Zahlb. not Klotsch l. c.

Molybdoplaca vulgaris Comb. Nov.

Steinera molybdoplaca (Nyl.) A. Zahlb.

TITANIA

Titania Berlese accepted hitherto as apparently a valid name by mycologists, seems a homonym to the earlier *Titania* Endl³ (1833). *Fremineavia* is suggested as a substitute. Henri Fremineau⁴ was a physician and author of a system of cryptogamic plants.

Fremineavia Nom. Nov.

Titania Berlese not Endlicher (1833) l. c.

Fremineavia Berkeleyi (Berl.).

Titania Berkeleyi Berl.

CLEISTOGAMY IN CUBELIUM.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

The common green violet *Cubelium concolor* Raf. like the other members of the family, shows a tendency to produce cleistogamous flowers after the petaliferous one have either ripened fruit or failed to produce seed. In the latter case this tendency is more marked, but in neither instance apparently do these apetalous flowers appear as abundantly or readily as in the violets proper. Should

¹ Forskahl. P., Fl. Aegypt.—Arab. 84 (1775).

² Klotsch, J. F. Abthand. Akad. Berol 64 t 5, (1854-1855).

³ Endlicher, S., Prod. Fl. Norf. 31 (1833).

⁴ Syst. Vasc. des. Cryptogam. Vasc de France (1868).

an abundance of seed result from the ordinary chasmogamous flowers, the few apetalous ones that appear later at the top of the shoot, ordinarily fall off without setting seed. The plant seems a notable case of contrast in this respect with the other true violets in having few or any fruitful cleistogamous flowers.

The structure and appearance of these closed flowers of *Cubelium* are not unlike those of the stemmed members of *Viola* (*Lophion*). Petals are completely absent or much reduced. Sepals are somewhat unequal, the inner overlapped ones slightly reduced in size. The two stamens are similar in shape to those of the closed flowers of *Viola*. The pistil has the characteristically recurved style with small open stigma into which from the clasping ovate anthers the pollen is in position to germinate directly. The pollen grains seem to be few and largely abortive.

It would appear that *Cubelium* has not as yet reached the stage of violets or pansies in this character of apetalous flowers, but is more or less transitional in this respect. The fewness and ordinary unproductiveness of the cleistogamous pollen grains and flowers indicate possible an early stage in acquisition of these generally recognized later developed structures.

PROLIFERATION IN CALENDULA.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

An interesting case of teratology was observed in a specimen of garden Marigold. (*Calendula officinalis* L.). In full bloom seven of the outer (ray) flowers by proliferation were grown out into separate smaller but well developed heads, their peduncles being over two and one-half inches long. Buds of other flowers of the main head were still coming out when the specimen was collected in Cincinnati.

All the seven heads were perfect in every way and about one inch in diameter with no further indication of proliferation. The plant had but one well developed head as yet, being gathered rather too early to show other monstrosities if such were present.